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Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest words in vain."

TO A CHILD ON HIS SECOND BIRTH-DAY.

[BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.]

Thou dost not dream, my little one,
How great the change must be,
These two years, since the morning sun
First shed its light on thee.
Thy tiny hands did helpless fall,
As with a stranger's fear,
And a faint wailing cry was all
That met thy mother's ear.

But now the dictates of thy will
Thy active feet obey—
And pleas'd thy busy fingers still
Among thy footsteps stray—
And thy full eyes delighted rove
The pictur'd page along—
And lisping to the heart of love,
Thy thousand wishes throng.

Fair boy—the wanderings of thy way
It is not mine to trace,
Through buoyant youth's exulting day,
Or manhood's bolder race—
What discipline thy heart may need,
What clouds may veil thy sun,
The eye of God alone can read,
And let his will be done.

Yet might a mother's prayer of love
Thy destiny control,
Those boasted gifts that often prove
The ruin of the soul,
Beauty and Fortune, Wit and Fame,
For thee it would not crave,
But fearful urge a fervent claim
To joys beyond the grave.

Oh, be thy wealth an upright heart,
Thy strength the sufferer's stay—
Thy early choice the better part,
Which cannot fade away—
Thy zeal for Christ a quenchless fire—
Thy friends, the men of peace—
Thy heritage an angel's lyre,
When earthly changes cease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Intelligencer.

MAUSTHURN, OR THE RAT TOWER.

A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

The memory of Hatto, Archbishop of Mentz, is still execrated on the banks of the Rhine, eight or nine centuries after his death; and to this day, when a cloud or fog is seen resting on the Mausthurn, the peasants point to it, in fear and detestation, as containing the spirit of the savage priest. Hatto was a man *without a heart*. He delighted in cruelty, and was pleased with all sorts of horrors, except the fictitious. He would have made an excellent Ogre, only that he wanted the peculiarity of appetite.

A famine visited the land which was under the spiritual and pastoral care of this good shepherd.—The people died in thousands; infants perished of hunger at the breast; and mothers of hunger and self-detestation, that their fountains of nature refused to supply their babes with the means of life. The Archbishop feasted and fattened. He prayed to God, however, to remove his curse from the land; he anathematized the foul fiend with bell, book, and candle; nay, he feasted an *entire day*, *on stewed carp and smoked salmon*, drinking nought but Johannesburg, Rhudesheimert, Hochheimer. But he gave nothing to the starving poor—not a fragment—not a crumb!

Then the people waxed wroth. They looked with their hungry eyes into one another's faces, and said, *let us go up to the man of God! let us go up in a body*, and show him our skin and bones, and cry all together, with a loud voice, "Help! Help!" And they went up; and their voices, although thin and broken, were able, because of the number, to reach the Archbishop's ears, as he sat drinking the pale wine and the red at his dessert.

"What is this?" cried the Archbishop: "What rascally concert have we now?"

"*It is the People*," answered his man, "they are hungry, and they cry for food."

"Let them work, varlets!" said the Archbishop, growing red with indignation.

"*They have no work*, and are too feeble to work."

"Too feeble to work! Lo you now! what is that? Mercy on us, these are feeble lungs indeed! Send them packing, I say! Off with them! troop! trundle!"

But the people would not move, *for they were fierce* in their hunger, and valiant in their despair; and they continued to cry with one voice, "Oh, man of God! help! help!"

Then the soul of the Archbishop was stirred with *wrath and fiery indignation*, and he *commanded* his archers to lay hold of the rebels, and shut them up in an empty barn near the *palace*. And when this was done, he sat quaffing the pale wine and the red, thinking of the insolence of the *base populace*, till the veins of his head swelled with fury. "Go," said he to *his men*, starting suddenly up from the table, "go and set fire to the barn." And his men did so. And the Archbishop stood at the window waiting impatiently; but when he saw the flames burst through the roof of the barn, and heard the screams of the wretches within, he clapped his hands, and cried out joyfully, "It burns! it burns! *Hark! how the rats squeak!*"

That night the Archbishop's men were awakened by the cries of their master, and ran to his chamber. "My lord," said they, "what is the matter?" "It is the rats," answered he, "they will not let me alone." And they saw that the counterpane of precious fur was indeed knawed all to pieces. Then the men watched, and set traps and dogs, and slew the rats in great numbers; but the faster they slew, the faster they grew. And the Archbishop had no rest, either night or day. At his meals the odious vermin jumped in his porringer, or upset his drinking cup; and if he slept, (which fear allowed him but rarely to do,) he was sure to be awakened by a rat tearing at his throat.

The Archbishop at last determined not only to leave a place infested by such importunate guests, but to choose a lodging in which there could be no possibility of the repetition of the nuisance. He accordingly caused a tower to be built amidst the rushing waters of the Bingenloch, and when it was ready, set out with a joyful heart to shut himself up in his new abode.

He embarked at Bingen, and on arriving at the tower, sprang eagerly to land. That day he feasted in safety. He retired early, and commanding that no one should disturb or come near him on pain of death, he prepared to enjoy, at last, the luxury of an untroubled sleep. He had already undressed; but, in the fullness of his exultation, would scan with his own eyes the space of waters between him and the land, which was the only tenantable inheritance of his foes.

As he looked out of his window, he saw a motion on the dark and troubled waters beneath, which was unlike the motion of the waves. The whole surface seemed instinct with life, and on the opposite shore a splashing sound, as of hundreds and thousands of stones, or other small bodies, dropped from the rocks into the river, rose above the din of the waters. Struck with a sudden terror, yet not knowing what to fear, the Archbishop leaned out of the window, and looked down to the bottom of the wall. There he saw myriads of small black things rising out of the waves, and ascending the stones; and, as a fatal conviction flashed upon his mind, he hastened to shut the casement. He was but a moment too late. The casement closed upon the neck of a monstrous rat; and, as the brute gasped and goggled in his face, the Archbishop, overpowered with horror, let go his hold.

That night the Archbishop's *men* heard a cry from their *master's* room; but they remembered his *commands*, and did not stir. "My Lord," said they, "is asleep, and dreams that he is still among the rats at Mentz." Nevertheless they were troubled; for their lord was a hard master, and was accustomed to punish, whether they did ill or well, if harm came from it. So in the morning they all ran anixously to his chamber—but the Archbishop was gone. Some small fragments of his nightgown were on the floor, and some specks of blood among the rushes; but skin and bone, lith and limb, had the rats eaten him up.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

A RUSE DE GUERRE.

Strategie, as well as force, is among all nations considered justifiable in war; but whether the conduct which is embraced in the anecdote which we are about to relate, should be considered strictly in accordance with moral principles, which ought to regulate the actions of men, we leave to casuists to decide.

During the early part of the last war with Great Britain, a small brig, mounting about ten sixes, with a crew of forty or fifty men, sailed from New England, as a Letter-of-Marque, with permission to cruize as a privateer for a certain length of time, and capture prizes from the enemy. While cruizing in the latitude of the homeward-bound West Indiamen, the brig one morning fell in with a large ship, to which she gave chase; but the Captain, an "old sea-dog," on reconnoitering her through his spy-glass, became satisfied that she mounted too many guns to contend with, with any prospect of success, and hauled off, much to the dissatisfaction of the crew, who attributed his conduct to want of spirit and courage. In fact, they were not backward in exhibiting their feelings, and the word coward was more than once bandied about the ship in the hearing of the Captain.

A few days afterwards, the brig fell in with another vessel. Every stitch of canvass was spread, and, just at night, the chase was made out to be a large West Indiaman, apparently well armed and manned, and looking like an "ugly customer." "Now," said the Yankee Captain to his crew, "I wish you to listen, men, to what I am going to say. I heard some of you muttering something, not long since, about cowards,—and to oblige you, I will give you an opportunity of testing the courage of every man on board. You see that ship ahead. She is pierced for twenty-four guns, and probably carries sixteen at least, of heavy metal. That ship shall be my prize before two hours So look out for squalls. If some of you don't loose the number of your mess, I'm mistaken. But mind ye, no backing out. Cowards, ha!"

The crew looked rather blank at this pithy harangue, but dared not remonstrate. They were caught in their own toils, and resolved to fight it out like men.

Night came on, but they still kept sight of the Englishman. It was about half past eight in the evening, when they ranged up within hail, on the weather quarter of their more bulky antagonist, who had every man at quarters, evidently prepared for a brush, and, with his high bulwarks, and numerous deck lanthorns, presented rather a formidable appearance. The captain of the brig seized his speaking trumpet, and in a peremptory manner hailed the stranger.

"Ship ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"Heave too—and I'll send my boat on board."

"What brig is that, pray?"

"*The United States brig* ARGUS."

"Aye, aye, sir!"

John Bull thought it would be madness to contend with the U. S. Brig Argus, which was well known to be a crack sloop of war of 20 guns, and accordingly backed his main top sail without further parley. The Yankees were thunderstruck at their captain's impudence. But the quarter boat was lowered, and officered and manned immediately, in true man-of-war style.

The American officer ascended the gangway of the English ship, with a "wab" on his shoulder. "What ship is this?" said he, in an authoritative tone, as soon as he reached the deck.

"The English ship Caernarvon Castle, sir, from Barbadoes, bound to Bristol," returned the Englishman, submissively.

"Then, sir, you will please to step into the boat with your papers, and return with me on board the Argus. Mr. Simpson," said he to the captain's clerk, who filled the post of a middy on this occasion, "I leave you with the men in charge of the ship! You will proceed to put the prisoners in irons, ready to be transferred to the Argus."

When the British captain arrived alongside the Argus, he was astonished at her diminutive size—when he got on board, he saw at once that he had been duped; but it was then too late to remedy the evil.

"Sir," said he to the Yankee captain, more in anger than in sorrow, "you told me this vessel was the United States Brig Argus."

"And I told you the truth, sir. Her name *is* the Argus, *and she belongs to the United States!*"

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 57.]

AN ACT for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 58.]

AN ACT making certain allowances, and granting certain arrearages to the Captains and Subalterns of the United States Corps of Marines.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the benefits of the Act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An Act giving certain compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States, in certain cases," to the captains and subalterns of the corps of the United States marines under similar cases.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be settled, by the proper accounting officers of the department, all arrearages of pay, and allowances which shall be found due the said captains and subalterns of the United States corps of marines, from the period at which the Act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, above referred to, went into operation, up to the passage of this Act; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 59.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz.

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence, seventeen thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For a fort on George's Island, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Throg's neck, East river, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Fort Delaware, seventy-nine thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For fortifications in Charleston harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For the fort at Cockspur island, Georgia, eighty-two thousand dollars.

For completing a fort at Pensacola, forty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort at Grand Terre, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For completing Fort Macon, repairing the wharf and dyke, for the protection of the site of that work, seven thousand dollars.

In satisfaction of a contract made with John Urquhart for attending the troops of the United States, as surgeon, from fort Mitchell to Charlestown, and thence to Point Comfort, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 60.]

AN ACT making appropriations for building lighthouses, light-boats, beacons and monuments for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, for building light-houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, to wit.

STATE OF MAINE.

For a light-house to be erected on a proper site on Fort Point at the entrance of Penobscot bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house to be erected on a proper site on Negro island at the entrance of Camden harbor, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a beacon on the end of a shoal in George's river, round which is formed what is called the Great Bend, three thousand dollars.

For a fog-bell to be placed on a proper site on Cape Elizabeth, near the eastern light house, seven hundred dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For the erection of a light-house on the north-easterly part of Straitmouth harbor, five thousand dollars.

For building a light-house at the entrance of the harbor of Marblehead, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon at the harbor in the mouth of Bass river between the towns of Dennis and Yarmouth, at or near the site where the former beacon was erected, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon or monument on Deer Island Point, Boston harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a monument of stone on the Island of Nixe's Mate, in the harbor of Boston, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For the removal of the light-house now on the north end of Goat Island, near the harbor of New port, to a point north of its present site, agreeably to a survey and estimate heretofore made by direction of the Department of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For a light-house on a proper site at or near the mouth of Esopus creek and near Saugerties, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light on the piers at the mouth of Genesee river and Sodus bay, four thousand dollars.

For a light-house or beacon light on one of the piers at the harbor of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For placing four lights on the following points in Hudson's river, viz. one near Van Wie's point, one near Castleton, one on the island near New Baltimore, and one at Kinderhook, six hundred dollars.

For a beacon light at the end of the pier at Silver creek, Lake Erie, two thousand dollars.

For a light-house on a proper site at the mouth of Oswegatchie, a tributary stream of the St. Lawrence, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house on the flats in Hudson's river, above Stuyvesant's landing, in the place of the one carried away by the ice, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

For a light-house on or near the shoals of Barnegat, to be erected in such a manner as to be distinguished from the adjacent lights, six thousand dollars.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

For rebuilding the light-house on Brandywine shoals, in the bay of Delaware, thirty thousand dollars, *Provided, however*, That before the commencement of the work a resurvey, plan, and estimate, shall be made, and that then it shall be in the discretion of the proper Department to enter upon the rebuilding of the said light-house, or report such survey, plan, and estimate, to Congress, as shall be considered best for the public interests.

For building a light-house at the mouth of Christiana river, six thousand dollars.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

For a bell, and fixing the same on the light-house at Cove point, in Chesapeake bay, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For building a light-house on Love point, the sum of five thousand dollars.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

For a light-boat to be anchored in a proper place at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, twelve thousand dollars.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For a light-boat to be anchored in a proper place at or near the mouth of Roanoke river, ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

For two small beacon lights on Cockspur island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, four thousand dollars.

STATE OF OHIO.

For a beacon light on a proper site for Huron river, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on the pier at Conneaut river, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light on a proper site for Ashtabula creek, two thousand dollars.

For completing the beacon light on the pier at Grand river, one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For a beacon light on the pier at Cunningham harbor, three thousand dollars.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

For the erection of a light-house on a proper site at Port Pontchartrain, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house at a proper site at the mouth of Chifuncte river, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

For a light-house at the mouth of Pearl river, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF INDIANA.

For a light-house on a proper site at or near Michigan City, five thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

For a light-house on a proper site on Pottawatamie island situated at the entrance of Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For securing and completing the foundation of the light-house on Turtle island, in Lake Erre, two thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

For a light-house on a proper site at Musquito inlet on the Atlantic coast, eleven thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light-house at St. John's river, ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 61.]

AN ACT to carry into full effect the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, with the Creek nation of Indians, so far as relates to the claims of citizens of Georgia against said Indians, prior to eighteen hundred and two.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be adjusted and paid to full indemnity, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, all claims of citizens of Georgia, under the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, which have not been heretofore adjusted and paid, on the following principles: all claims which have not been heretofore adjusted and paid, founded upon the capture and detention, or destruction, of property by said Indians, prior to the passage of the Act regulating intercourse with Indian tribes, if satisfactorily established, shall be allowed and paid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an interest of six per cent. per annum allowed and paid on the amount of all claims which have been or may be adjusted and established under the provisions of the aforesaid treaty, to be calculated from the date of the origin of the claims, respectively, up to the date of the adjustment and establishment of said claims respectively: *Provided, however*, That the amount which may be allowed under the provisions of this Act as interest shall be calculated on the amount of the value of the property so taken or destroyed; the amount of the principal of each claim to be determined by the value of the property for which it was sold in lands, at the time said property was so taken or destroyed: *And provided, also*, That the aggregate amount of the claims which have been, and hereafter may be, paid, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if, on the adjustment of the aforesaid claims, the amount which may be found due, and the amount already paid, with the interest to be calculated as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the President be, and he is hereby, authorised to cause a fair and equitable distribution of the unexpended balance of the said two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be made among the claimants, in proportion to the amount which may have been, or shall be, found due to them respectively: *Provided*, That the principal of the respective claims shall be first paid.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 62.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, including the repairs of the roof, six thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For laying pipes for the purpose of draining the east and west reservoirs, two thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For salary of the gardener employed in superintending the Capitol square, and other public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For lighting lamps, keeping the grounds and [illegible] in order, and planting in the Capitol square, and adjacent public grounds, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the President's house, flooring the terraces, and erecting stables, six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's house, and for planting, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For paving foot ways at the north [illegible] the President's house, and making a gravel [illegible] way, thirteen thousand seven hundred and [illegible] dollars.

For planting trees and repairing the fence in Lafayette square, north of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs for the Pennsylvania Avenue, and the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For keeping in repair the public fire engines, two hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the wall and constructing a culvert and drain at the burying ground, one thousand nine hundred [illegible] during the last year for the enclosure of the public vault and the improvement of the public burying ground, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For completing the water works at the President's house, the Executive Buildings, and the Capitol, one thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioners of the Public Buildings during the last year, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents.

For erecting a monument over the remains of the late Major General Jacob Brown, one thousand dollars; the work to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the construction of an ornamental hydrant of marble, at the west fountain, in front of the Capitol, one thousand and twenty-two dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the regulations of the City of Washington for the preservation of the public peace and order be extended to all the public buildings, and public grounds, belonging to the United States within the City of Washington, whenever the application of the same shall be requested by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 63.]

AN ACT to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes:

To pay outstanding claims for work done on Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To finish foot pavements, entrances of [illegible] sewers, and side drains, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

To repair the [illegible] of Tiber bridge, by casting a stone arch over the [illegible] part, and protecting it by a stone wall, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses already incurred in removing the mud and mud from the surface of Pennsylvania Avenue, two hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy cents.

To keep Pennsylvania Avenue in repair, [illegible] dred dollars.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 64.]

AN ACT authorizing a road to be cut out from the northern boundary of the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, to the town of Appalachicola, within the said Territory.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed, marked, and located, a route for a road from the line which divides the State of Alabama from the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, in the county of Jackson, to the town of Appalachicola, on the bay of Appalachicola, in said Territory, and when said survey and the final location of the said road, shall be made, if he approve the same, he is hereby authorized to cause it to be cut out; and for that purpose the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said road shall be cut out by contract, and that no money shall be paid at any time on account thereof, but on the certificate of the engineer of the army of the United States that the said road has been faithfully constructed according to the terms of such contract.

For the survey of a road from Tallahassee [illegible] Florida, five hundred dollars.

For a survey of the East pass into Appalachicola bay and river, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing obstructions and improving the harbor, five hundred dollars.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

REVIEW OF THE NEW HANOVER ADDRESS,

By the writer of the Address of the Internal Improvement Central Committee.

[Concluded.]

We come to the statement in the Address that we have no mercantile Marine beyond a few miserable coasters. We are obliged to the Hanover Committee for directing our attention to this expression. We are neither ashamed nor sorry to say that the sentence is too strongly worded. But it is a mistake of expression only, which escaped us in the heat of composition, but has led us into no error in argument, and, we trust, with such of our readers as read the whole Address, without a design to find fault, has not subjected us to any suspicion of a wish to speak despairingly of the State. The exact truth is, that, when we penned the Address, we had no access to any table of Tonnage, but we had the means of knowing, from a long residence in the North-Eastern Counties, and we did know, that a great deal of our produce which pass the Ocracock Bar, was carried by the vessels of the Eastern States, and that, in general, our own sea vessels passing that Bar, were of small burthen, and of an indifferent character. Our knowledge of the shipping of Wilmington was any thing but accurate. We supposed it to be superior to that on the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico, but did not take it to be of such high mark, either as to the size of their vessels or of their quality, as to carry with it the power to redeem the character of our whole mercantile Marine from condemnation. The Hanover Committee have not aimed at correcting our mistake in stating too strongly the low state of our shipping, but have quarrelled with and denounced our whole doctrine as to our foreign Commerce, and Tonnage, and Ports, as injurious to the State, and especially to Wilmington. Without entering into the inquiry as to the value of our foreign Commerce and the quality and the amount of our Tonnage, they have (as they think) sufficiently exposed the monstrous heresy of the Address in speaking of our foreign Commerce and its appurtenances *as little things* in comparison of the Territory and Population of the State, by shouting Pæans to the commercial prosperity of their own Port. The complacency with which they descant on their *millions* of exports in the cheap productions of the forest—on their formidable fort, and the other *glories* of their town, is a venial instance of that weakness from which even the wise are not exempt—of giving too much importance to what concerns ourselves. Far be from us the desire to diminish their satisfaction in the present or future splendor of Wilmington by one tittle. We have real good will to her people and trade, and we will not, by what we think the indiscreet zeal of her advocates, be betrayed into saying any thing *of her* that her friends would not be pleased to hear. The expose made by the Hanover Committee, *of* the tonnage, trade, and depth of water in their port, is very creditable to them, and we wish them all possible increase of each; but, we do not think the facts contained in their expose materially conflict with, much less invalidate any of, our positions in the Central Address. An extreme of 13 feet 3 inches, and an average of 10 feet water in our first port (which is something better than it once was) does not, we are apt to suppose (at least out of the precincts of Wilmington,) refute the averment that the inferiority of our shipping, and consequent inferiorness of our labor, arise, *in part*, from the want of a good Port.

As to her shipping—we are not very *au fait* in such matters—our knowledge is, we must confess, barely respectable—but we should not think that *one* Ship of 350 tons, *although guarded by a most formidable Fort*, and supported by the residue of the 3,000 tons, in Brigs and Schooners, any offset to the Marine of the mercantile State mentioned. Nor does it derive much aid from the Tonnage registered for a time. It will be remembered, that we have made the *amende honorable*, as to the mode of expressing the unimportance of our Marine; but we adhere to the substance of the statement first made, that a large portion of our carriage is in bottoms not belonging to us, and that our Marine is not worthy of the State.

We will be very brief on the Table of exports of Wilmington. They are quite as great as we expected, but not so great as we could desire.

We wish that the foreign had been separated from the coasting trade, for that is the important inquiry; because, we repeat, that is what is meant in the Central Address. We may be pardoned for saying that the Commerce of Wilmington would be commensurate with our population and territory, if it summed up in tens of millions of dollars, instead of tens of millions of lumber.

It is not agreeable to us to scan closely the commerce of Wilmington, and without further examination of her port, tonnage, and exports, by a reference to two or three facts of universal notoriety, the dispute, as to our foreign Commerce, may be put at rest. It is a fact as well known as the returns of Spring and Autumn, that the foreign goods needed for the consumption of our State are, in those seasons, brought by our retail Merchants or Store keepers (even in the town of Wilmington) from New York and Philadelphia. Again, how can there even be a dispute as to our foreign Commerce, in the *face* of the *fact* that we have not in the whole State a single person whose exclusive business it is to import European or East India goods.—That we not only have no *wholesale* dealers in English, French, or East India merchandize, but we have not *any* who make a business of selling it by the piece or package. Our foreign Commerce is well nigh exclusively with the West Indies, in the exportation of Lumber principally, and in bringing back Sugar, Molasses, Rum, and Fruit. This has heretofore, as to the English Islands, existed under special regulations by treaty; and is likely, as far as Sugar is concerned, very shortly to be extinguished by the influence that fanaticism has exercised over the British Parliament. We depend on these two facts, in connection with the comparative Table of our Imports and Exports, appended to this Review, as sufficient to close the controversy in regard to our foreign Commerce.

We have heretofore treated the charge against us, that we had disparaged our Marine and foreign Commerce, as if our expressions as to them were to be understood in a strict and literal sense, because the Hanover Committee seemed so to treat of them. But surely we need not say to the members of that Committee, all of whom we believe are men of excellent sense, and some of them of no ordinary literary attainments, that in so doing, we have consented to be tried under terms the most unjust themselves. For no one that ever read the whole Address, understood them literally, or thought they were intended so to be understood. The expressions are manifestly figurative, our Commerce, and Marine, and Manufactures, being very inconsiderable—those *realities* are carried to excess in the *expression* that the truth, as it *actually* is, should be impressed in a more lively manner on our citizens, to excite them to the Improvement of the State. "The very head and front of our offending hath this extent"—We are guilty of having used a common figure of speech, to recommend to our fellow citizens, with full effect, their own best interests.*

But to what purpose is the whole reasoning of the Hanover Committee? Whither does it tend? Without doubt, they are the friends of Internal Improvement. Have they heretofore advocated it as a matter of mere expediency and convenience, or as one of urgent *necessity?* Has it seemed to them that North Carolina had all the political influence that was desirable—that her national advantages in a rich soil, unobstructed rivers, and good ports, were so great that they neither required nor admitted of much assistance from art; that her Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, were in a high state of advancement, and needed neither protection nor stimulus from the Legislature; that she had no deficiency of capital, and that her industry was abundantly productive; that her citizens were wealthy and content; that the State and people were in such a palmy prosperity, that it would be well, but it was a matter of no great moment, whether our inland transport was improved or not? If this be their argument, and it is just an extension of what is contained in their Address, we apprehend it will not be very successful, nor very consistent with their former views. Does not all they have said as to the flourishing condition of our foreign trade, the excellence of our rivers, ports and soil, go against † *the necessity* of Internal Improvement? Have they not abandoned the only intelligible and unanswerable argument for a general System of artificial Canals and Roads—that is, that the State is naturally weak in the means of becoming rich, and that Internal Improvement will make her both wealthy and powerful.

We come now to dispose of the last and most important matter of debate between us and the Hanover Committee, and we must be brief, for the want of space, rather than the lack of matter—we mean the suggestions by us, that the experiment of a Rail-Road might be made at *little risque*, by extending the Virginia Rail-roads to Fayetteville or the S. Carolina line. The Hanover Committee have not ventured to impugn the reason by which the beginning at this part of the plan was recommended, namely, that it would certainly repay the capital with interest; but they have recourse to the usual weapons with those who have no better—invective and an appeal to prejudices. We waive all reply to the insinuation that there was any design to separate this particular work from the general plan recommended by the Convention. There is no such thing recommended in the Address. It is plain, from the Address, that the particular road was to be the first part of the general plan, and we leave to the Hanover Committee all the benefit they can derive from an attempt to create a suspicion that there was in the Central Address more meant than met the eye. We say that this road recommends itself to the patronage of all the friends of Internal Improvement, from its intrinsic value as a part of the whole plan devised by the General Convention; and as likely, by its affording instant profit, to overcome that nothing can resist: and this was the reason, and the only reason, why it was recommended.

We are entirely of opinion, with the Hanover Committee, that it should be the object of the Legislature and every friend of his country, to build up large towns: and for the reasons given by them, that it will add to our numbers, to our intelligence, and to our dignity. But we differ very widely with them as to means for building them up. We think that the natural advantages for trade any town may have, should be improved to the uttermost—that every facility it may have for Commerce, should be carefully and diligently fostered—that avenues should be opened to it from every part of the State, and beyond the State; where it is possible, to use their own very expressive and beautiful figure, we insist that the large venous trunk that carry the blood naturally to such town, shall be strengthened; and that, if they are by any means obstructed, the wealth of the State should be used to remove the obstacle. But this is as far as we go with the Hanover Committee, and as far as any man will go whose reading has passed the horn-book of Political Economy. We have said we will open the venous trunk, but we will not agree, if we are present at the consultation, that a larger, or equal, or less trunk, shall be taken up to give unnatural strength to any vessel in the system. For instance, it is clear that it is important to the State, and just to the citizens of Wilmington, as part and parcel of the State, that the river, the natural channel of trade, should be kept open, and further, that Wilmington should have part of the benefit of Railways, by having a branch from the main road from Beaufort to the Western waters. *Individually*, we are of opinion, that the system devised by the Convention will be incomplete without adding to this branch. Being thus just to Wlimington, we will not be deterred by any denunciation from advocating that those counties and citizens whose convenience or interest may lead them to seek a market on Chesapeake Bay, shall have a Rail-road to go there. We will do all that can be done to advance the interests of Commerce, except to sacrifice to it the higher interests of Agriculture. We will do all we can to enrich the merchants of Wilmington, except to compel the farmers (a much more numerous and more important class) to sell to them their produce for less than it is worth elsewhere.

We are the unflinching advocates of Free Trade every where, and under all circumstances. We look with horror on the laws devised by a majority of Congress to tax the Southern Agriculturist for the benefit of the Northern Manufacturer, and we will not agree that the agriculturists within our limits shall pay a tax on his industry to enrich the Wilmington merchant, because he may have taken into his head that he represents the dignity of the State. We are indifferent to the mode in which the State gives a preference to the industry of one man over another, whether it be by direct bounty; by a tax on foreign goods; or by making a way at the public expense for one, and denying it to another. The preference, without regard to the mode, is in the highest degree impolitic, because in every instance the party benefitted gains less than the injured party loses. But it is worse than a political error; it is unjust and oppressive, by law, to take from one man to give to another. Restriction of trade in all forms is in contravention of the great law of our Creator, who wisely intended, by creating us dependent on each other, to bind man to man, family to family, county to county, State to State, and Nation to Nation. We have no prejudice against Virginia, and we will pretend to none; we have no dislike to her, and we will neither affect it or cultivate it. In all cases in which a difference of interest can possibly arise between her and North Carolina, (if it be just,) we will adhere to the interest of North Carolina, from an obvious principle of duty and common sense.

But is it the opinion of the Hanover Committee, that there is any thing degrading in a free trade with Virginia or with any other part of the globe? The Committe of New Hanover cover a very few cases when they say we ought not to go to Virginia if we can get as good trade in our own State. An *exact* equality between one market and another will not very long remain, and when it does it may be safely left to him who has the right to sell, without the interference of the Legislature. The true point to be decided upon is raised when the price is unequal, and the State compels the seller to take the less price. Besides all this, the question is not at all between Virginia and North Carolina. We do not desire the farmer to have the right to take a higher price in Virginia for her sake, but for his own. Again, we do not mean that the merchant of Wilmington shall be hindered to take the produce of the North Carolina farmer for a less price than the Virginia merchant is willing to give, for the sake of the Virginia merchant, but for the advantage of the North Carolina farmer. It is worse than silly to affect the belief that North Carolina is tributary to Virginia, because she sells her produce in another State. As to much of the produce of the middle counties, both the merchants in Virginia and at Wilmington are mere factors for New York, and the only question to be settled is, whether the farmer will pay a less commission by one route or the other. If the Wilmigton merchant can do it for less commission than the Virginian, it will be better for the State; but if he cannot afford to do it so low, or if it costs the farmer more to get it to him, and he calls to the law for aid, his cry should not be heeded, no matter how loudly he clamours about national dishonor and degradation, and innate principles, and being tributary, and dignity of the State (as the Hanover Committee teach him to do.) It is, after all, an unworthy attempt on his part, whether he knows it or not, to make the farmer tributary to himself. Let it be remembered we do not ask that the merchant, though his class be less numerous than that of the farmer, should be sacrificed to the latter. Let him have all the fruit of his own labour, and let him have his exact share of the public patronage; but let him not be patronized by law, to enable him to take part of the fruit of [illegible] labour. This subject deserves, from its importance, to be understood by every man, but we must terminate it now. We close our remarks by saying, that this last topic really covers the whole ground of dispute between the Hanover Committee and the Central Committee, and does not admit of two opinions. It may be expressed thus. The Hanover Committee reason as if the State was to be improved for the sake of the towns, and such we think is a very general error. The Central Committee advocates the plan pursued by the Convention to improve the whole State, towns inclusive, but respects the Agricultural interest as being most important. One word as to the debate on the Bank Bill: We know not who the person alluded to is, but we are sorry he did not know better; but we must be allowed to say, that his fault, whether of design or ignorace, is just on a level with that of the citizen of Wilmington who is of opinion that a Rail-way should be made to Beaufort, and to Wilmington, and not to the Roanoke. The Halifax, and Nash, and Warren, and Franklin, and Orange farmer, have just as clear a right, and as strong a necessity, to have a Rail-road to the Roanoke, as Cape Fear has to a Bank; and it would be just as inconvenient for many of them to be compelled to carry their cotton and tobacco to Beaufort or Wilmington, as it would be for the Fayetteville or Wilmington merchants to do business without paper currency and Bank credit. It is the misfortune of the State, that local prejudices are just as prevalent and illiberal on the Southern as on the Northern boundary, and lie at a greater depth in the principles of our nature, than the Hanover Committee seem to be disposed to boot for them. A free intercourse with each other would tend doubtless to soften down local prejudices, and the want of it has aggravated them, but they have their root in the selfishness and depravity of our nature, and are likely to continue with us in more or less force, long after the political and physical condition of the State shall be improved to the uttermost.

We wish our Wilmington friends would set the first example of parting with a narrow spirit. It is certain that an extensive Plan of Improvements must have some particular beginning, and if every one, with an insane greediness, is to insist that it shall begin at his own door, it is pretty certain we may put off the improvement of the State to a very distant day. The Road proposed will unite as many interests as any other, and has peculiar fitness to conciliate favor with the Members of Assembly and with the people, *because it will pay.* Let not Wilmington be troubled for her trade: if the Road begin at the Roanoke and Fayetteville at the same time, we think it will tend to increase, instead of diminishing, the trade of Wilmington. We must take the works of any Plan from the Legislature, *by instalments.* They neither can nor will undertake them all at once. As the Northern and Southern line will, in all human probability, pass to the East of us, were we to look to the effect which Rail Roads will have on ourselves, we should perhaps be more benefited by the Hanover plan than by any other. But there is an insuperable objection to beginning with *it.* There will be little travelling over it, and it must therefore for several years be unproductive.

We have not sought this controversy, and we would have made any reasonable sacrifice to have avoided it, had the alternative been left to us. It may not, however, be without its use. It may attract more atttention to the subject; and we would again encounter all the labor and mortification with which it has been attended, if we could but impress the public with the important truth, that our prosperity as a State is indissolubly connected with the advancement of our Agriculture, and the advancement of our Agriculture, with the speedy and complete improvement of our *Inland Transport.*

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* We had a thought of citing in a note some instances of the use of the Hyperbole, from the best writers in Prose and Verse, but it must be unnecessary. The figure is, as every body knows, of the most frequent use.

† Our Wilmington friends are of ardent temperament, and therefore are not very cool reasoners. They are apt inadvertently to argue both sides of a question. There are other cases in their Address besides the above where they manifest a design to *bestride* the argument. An antagonist less respectful than we are, may apply to them the compliment of Sir *Anthony Absolute*—"Well, well! I will dispute the point no further with you; though I must confess you are a truly moderate and polite arguer, for almost every third word you say is on my side of the question.

Note.—An opportunity is now afforded to correct an error in the Central Address. It is there stated, that the inventions for ginning Cotton and converting it into Thread and Cloth, had in 30 years increased its consumption many thousand fold. This is a gross error, and was made because the Address was written from memory, without time for reference or revision. Mr. Whitney invented the Gin in 1794, and Mr. Arkwright, his water frame in 1769, but it did not come into common use until 1785; and in this last year, the manufacture of Cotton was inconsiderable in England. In 1793, not a pound of Upland Cotton was transported from the United States—our crop is now one million of bales, of which we manufacture 200,000 bales. England imports annually 200,000,000 of pounds. France, in 1832, imported 272,473 bales, and Austria and Switzerland have extensive Factories. *Am. Alm. for* 1833, *and Edin, Rev., Nos.* 91 and 117.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Star.

POST OFFICE RETRENCHMENT.

The Proposals for carrying the Mails in this State, for the next four years, commencing on the first day of January next, have been published in the Globe, and re-appear, by authority, in the Newbern Sentinel of the 1st instant. We have glanced through this long advertisement, and though we have neither time nor space for numerous details, we cannot forbear to remark, that retrenchment has been visited upon us with no sparing hand.

In the extreme eastern section, the line of four horse post coaches, from Norfolk, by Elizabeth City, Hertford, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, a d Newbern, to Wilmington, whence it extended to Charleston, will, after the 1st day of January next, terminate at Newbern, and be *cut down* to a two horse stage. From *Tarboro'* to *Fayetteville*, the line of tri-weekly four horse post coaches will be succeeded by a weekly horse mail. In the centre of the State we have not been forgotten. The mail from *Raleigh* to *Salisbury*, conveyed at present in *four horse post coaches twice a week*, and which has been carried either in stages or coaches for the last fifteen years, will hereafter gladden the eyes of the community by a *weekly* visitation on *horseback*. The mail to *Oxford*, instead of being transported twice a week in a two horse stage, is to become a horse mail. And even the great mail from North to South, between *Warrenton* and *Raleigh*, is to be carried in a coach, *wagon*, or CART, at the option of the contractor. Poor *Salem*, in the *middle West*, fares still more badly. The signs of the times indicate that this pretty village will shortly cease to contain a *distributing* post-office. The bi-weekly line of two horse post coaches from thence, by Huntsville, Mocksville, Statesville, Morganton, Rutherfordton, to Greenville, S. C., is to give place to a *weekly horse mail.* The same change is to take place on the route from Salem to Salisbury; and the only facility, in the way of stages, which will be left our Moravian friends, so far as we can discover, is to be a "neat post wagon," drawn by two horses, and which will, twice a week, take Salem in its way from Greensborough to Wilkesborough. But our tale of woes does not end here. The extreme west seems to be considered as especially worthy of any thing else than *extra allowances;* and our friends in Burke (the contumacious "pot-house politicians!") are remembered with a vengeance! At the commencement of the present year, there was a line of four horse post coaches running twice a week by way of Rutherfordton to Greenville, S. C.; a second similar line from thence, by way of Statesville, to Salem; a third from thence to Ashville; a fourth to Wilkesborough; and a two horse stage from thence (weekly, we believe,) to Lincolnton. At the commencement of the next year, they will have neither coach, stage, "wagon, nor cart," but the less complicated machinery of a horse mail; and, with a single exception, but a weekly visit, at a slow pace, from that noble quadruped.

The only increase of patronage with which we are greeted, is the increased speed with which the mail is to be carried between Lincolnton and Ashville, via Rutherfordton, and an additional weekly trip. The mail will be conveyed twice a week in two horse stages, and will be but two days in its transit from Salisbury, by Lincolnton, and Rutherfordton, to Ashville, a distance of 135 miles. Hence we suppose that this will constitute an important link of the main line from Raleigh to Tennessee, and that Salisbury will claim to supersede Salem as a distributing post-office.

To what source the good people of Lincolnton are indebted for this "*extra allowance*," we know not, unless it be for the invaluable services rendered by their Representative, Mr. Connor, in his complicated capacity of Chairman of two Post-Office Committees, demanding great vigilance, "in season and out of season," (in session and out of session.)

It is a fact, of which we are justly proud, that while North Carolina, with ready hand and patriotic zeal, has ever been prompt to contribute her full share to the support of the General Government, she has always disdained the sordid business of seeking after its "loaves and fishes," but in her scrupulous adherence to a principle so worthy of an independent and highminded people, she has exhibited too much apathy upon the subject of her just deserts; and while, therefore, others less modest receive not only their due, but all the patronage the Government can bestow, her claims are disregarded, and "the little that she hath is taken away."

From the Globe.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

In order to appreciate the claims of one of the aspirants to the next Presidency, who is not the least modest of the candidates, a brief retrospect of his career, since his entrance into public life, is submitted.

A stranger came to Washington from towards the setting sun, in 1812. Tall, pale, and mild of aspect, he walked with silent and unobtrusive step among the gay and fiery spirits of Congress Hall; and ever and anon attended the Methodist Chapel in Georgetown. The sanctity of his air, and the frequency of his genefluxions, failed not to attract attention and elicit approbation.—At proper times, his soft clear voice was raised in prayer, and the notes of Palestine dwelt upon his flexible lips.

When the *war-cry* sounded in the Capitol, he re-echoed the shout for blood. A brave people, seeking redress for national wrongs, had sent him here, and their will was his rule of action. The war came, but the tall pale man went not to the battle. The hunting-shirt was not upon his shoulders, nor the rifle in his hand.—He saw not the moccasin track of the red man, nor heard his shrill yell in the gloomy forest. The cold ground was not his couch, nor fed he *alone* on the fruit of the oak and the hickory. He dwelt securely within his gates, and his scalp was safe upon his head. The war raged, and the valiant hosts of Britain fell like Philistines before the Sampson of the Republic. The war ended, and the banners of freedom floated proudly over the ramparts of Orleans. The "*beauty*" of the fair city remained untarnished, and the merchant's goods were safe within his walls.

The tall pale man came again to Washington, but he mingled not in the throng of the Capitol. The soil of the West was in market, and he became the supervisor of its sale. His hand was turned to business, and *his head to calculation.* For years did he market the lands of the People, and ever and anon pray in the Chapel in Georgetown. About this period, he exchanged the broad-rimmed hat, and the round-breasted coat of the puritan, for the fashionable habiliments of the day—exhibiting the same versatility in dress that he has uniformly manifested in his political principles. At length, it happened that another tall man of the West, who had long managed the great office of intelligence, was about to resign his charge, and retire to his home on the plains of Marietta. The tall pale man sought the white palace of the Nation's Ruler, and smiled and bowed with meekness and with grace. His suit prevailed—and from a marketer of lands, he became a dealer in letters. Again was his hand turned to business, and *his head to calculation.* He had power over the gazettes of the nation; and long and loud were his praises in many journals. Now was it known, for the *first time*, in story, that he was a giant in intellect, and a patriot of preeminence. He had bustled in the halls of law, but his achievements as a barrister were *unrecorded.* He had mingled in the Congress of the nation, but the chronicles of his eloquence were *unwritten.* He had seen the warriors of the West marching to the battle field, but he left not the portals of his domicil. He sat in the seat of justice, but history tells not the extent of his legal lore. He had supervised the sales of the public lands, but followed only in the footsteps of his predecessor. He had edited a public gazette, *and truly traces of his pen are seen in the columns of the Lebanon Star!* By what magic he became so great, so learned, or so patriotic, the legends of the country are silent.—But great he was, and great he still remains.

When the storm came, and the winds blew, and the house of Quincy tottered and fell, the tall pale man remembered his allegiance no more, and sought refuge beneath the foliage of the Hickory tree. Its boughs even now protect him from the storm, and its fruit sustains the wants of his nature. Does *he* dig about its roots, and nurture it with the waters of gratitude and manly support? Yes, truly—like a base and heartless ingrate, he *does* dig about its roots; but it is to scathe and deaden them forever. He nurtures it with the poison of private calumny, and hopes in two years more to hew it down, or dig it up, and plant the foot of the tall pale man in its stead.

Is this an overwrought picture? It is not. It is no allegory. It is only a collocation of a few facts to sketch the true character of JOHN McLEAN—to whom may very appropriately be applied the description Henry Clay once gave of John Q. Adams, that: "*he was an apostate in politics, and a hypocrite in religion.*"

Commission and Forwarding AGENCY.

WILMINGTON.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. &c., as well as to the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

References.—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn—Fayetteville, N.C. Wilmington, Aug. 16, 1834.—6t

HOLDERBY & McPHETERS,
Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG,
(VIRGINIA,)

OFFER their services to the *Western* Merchants and Farmers of North Carolina, for the transaction of any business in their line. They keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES. They pay particular attention to the sale of Produce, the receiving and forwarding Goods, &c.

☞ Their Warehouses are large and convenient; their charges moderate; and, being North Carolinians themselves, they hope to share a liberal support from their native State.

Petersburg, August 16, 1834.—4t

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, $20—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose for PUBLIC SALE, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, *on the 22d day of August*, all the Personal Property of the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Reid, deceased, consisting of a family of first rate Negroes; ONE MAN, A WOMAN, and FOUR CHILDREN; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Mare and some Cattle.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are notified to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Executor.
August 2nd, 1834. tds

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear, for the renewal of Certificates for four Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Francis Locke. Such certificates never having been in my possession, it is doubtful whether they were ever issued: if issued, they were lost or mislaid previous to the handling of his papers by me.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.
July 18, 1834.(26) 3m

N. B. The above STOCK IS FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN SCOTT, Administrator of Peggy Allison, deceased.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1834.

THE DARKEST HOUR.

At the gloomiest period of the Revolutionary war, when our country seemed involved in inextricable difficulties, and even the bravest "held his breath for a while," that incomparable man, whom "no dangers frightened, and no labors tired," exclaimed, with animation, "The darkest hour is just before day."

This exclamation, springing from indomitable courage, with a firm reliance upon the just decrees of Providence, was at once energetic and prophetic.

Our country has been recently enveloped again with boding darkness; but we already begin to perceive gleams of the morning, not in the east only, but in all quarters of the horizon; and we trust that we shall ere long once more witness the full brightness of day.

Nothing can hinder, or even retard, such a heart-cheering consummation, but ill-timed selfishness on the part of some of those who are opposed to the present order of things. We are confident that there are enough opposed to the present corrupt system, to effect a thorough reform, provided they would sacrifice the minor and selfish considerations of party, based upon *men*, to the more noble duties of patriotism, and unite in rescuing the Constitution from the imminent danger *in* which it would be placed by a continuation of the administration in the line of succession which political adventurers have designated as legitimate.

It therefore pains us to witness the ill-advised and pernicious asperity with which several of the most distinguished men of the country, who agree, at least in one great point—hostility to *Executive supremacy*—are handled by a few of the editorial partisans of favorite political leaders. It must be evident, to every one who reflects at all upon the subject, that, if this course be persisted in, a *total* alienation will ensue between those who, as we before remarked, are now united in their resistance to the most immediate and alarming symptom in our Government.

Some may think this a groundless apprehension; but we cannot think so, and, consequently, cannot withhold the expression of the deepest regret at the unsparing and reckless denunciations which are prevalent between the over-zealous friends of some of the great men who are battling against a common foe.

PRACTICE vs. PRECEPT.

Every body remembers that Gen. Jackson was elected under the express pledge to reform all abuses in the administration of the General Government, and especially to introduce economy in place of imputed existing extravagance. A few weeks ago we showed, plainly, the inconsistence of his *practice* with his *precepts*, in regard to making "corruption the order of the day," by giving offices to Members of Congress. We now propose to show how he has introduced *economy*.

Extract from President Jackson's Inaugural Address, delivered 4th March, 1829:

"The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the National Debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender."

"A STRICT AND FAITHFUL ECONOMY!!" The greatest expenditure during Mr. Adams's Administration was in 1828, when it amounted to $13,000,000 and a little upwards: this was called *extravagant*, and Gen. Jackson was to reduce the expenditures. But *every year* of his Administration, except the first, the expenses have exceeded the *greatest* sum expended under Mr. Adams; and the last year of Gen. Jackson's, the expenditures amounted to the enormous sum of upwards of 22,000,000 of dollars!

We shall, at present, give but one more *little* item to show how *faithfully* Gen. Jackson has "counteracted that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender." When Judge McLean was turned out of the Post-Office Department, in 1829, that Department had on hand upwards of $230,000; Mr. Barry has been in that office five years, and by his *economical* management, under the President who promised to retrench, the Department has got in debt ONLY to the amount of $800,000!!

But all this is so moderate a price for "GLORY," that no good Heroite will complain.

The British Government has been for ages hunting after "GLORY:" they have found it, but it hast cost a National Debt of about FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The reader will find, in another column of this paper, an article from "The Globe," under the above caption, containing a vile attack upon the character of Judge McLean of Ohio.

We copy it to give a specimen of the style used by that filthy organ of the President, and to show the malignant spirit with which those are persecuted who are too honest to uphold, in all things, the political Idol of the times.

We stated, in our last paper, that President Jackson removed Mr. McLean from the Post-Office Department because he would not use the influence of his office to promote the President's schemes; and that he placed Mr. McLean on the bench of the Supreme Court, in order to keep up his own popularity in that quarter in which he knew the Judge was a great favorite.

That these were the true reasons why the President changed Mr. McLean from a Post-Master into a Judge, few can doubt, after reading the above mentioned extract from the President's confidential newspaper—which, it is well known, dares not utter any thing except what may be authorized by the President, "by and with the advice and consent" of the *Kitchen Cabinet*, of which the Editor of the Globe is himself an *ex-officio* member.

Mr. McLean is there represented as destitute of *all* those qualities so peculiarly requisite in one whose duty it is to administer justice. He is represented as deficient in patriotism, sincerity, and capacity—as an "*apostate in politics, and a hypocrite in religion.*"

But the last paragraph, but one, in the piece, is the key to the whole; and where, in the annals of infamy, can be found a parallel for its brazen, bold, and shameless claims upon the support of a public servant, and that a *Judge*, on the ground of *gratitude for his appointment*?

Judge McLean, however, stands not alone under abuse of this sort. A host of men, who were formerly the President's personal and political friends, have been denounced, in still coarser terms, because they would not prefer the service of Jackson to the service of their country; among these are Calhoun, Poindexter, Tazewell, Tyler, Branch, Berrien, Ingham, Hayne, McDuffie, Bibb, Mangum, and many others, whose only crime is that they will not "dig about the roots of the Hickory tree and nurture it" after it has changed into the deadly *Upas*, spreading political pestilence and corruption over this beautiful Confederacy of free States.

It is now an enviable distinction for a man to be abused by the party in power: it is *prima facie* evidence of his purity, and such it will be considered by the future impartial and sagacious chroniclers of this *profligate reign*.

☞ The election returns of this County were not all received when this paper went to press. But there was no opposition to any of the Candidates, and we *presume* they are *probably* elected, viz:

John Beard, for the Senate;
John Clement, } for the Commons, from
Burton Craige, } the County;
R. H. Alexander, for the Commons, from the Borough of Salisbury;
F. Slater, Sheriff of the County.

We received returns from some of the Eastern counties, but we could not make room for them this week.

☞ The Commissioners (or at least three of them, in the absence of the other two,) appointed to superintend the erection of the new State House, in Raleigh, have dismissed the architect, Mr. Drummond. We know nothing of the particulars, but the last Register shows that the measure was highly unpopular, and produced a most extraordinary excitement.

☞ The Hon. William Johnson of S. Carolina, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, died in New York on the 4th inst., from exhaustion, caused by a severe surgical operation. His remains were interred with the respect justly due to his private and public worth.

[REQUESTED TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CAROLINIAN.]

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Sunday School Union, in Philadelphia, in May 1833, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the American Sunday School Union "will endeavor, in reliance upon the aid and blessing "of Almighty God, to plant, and for five years sustain, "Sabbath Schools in every neighborhood (while such "Schools may be desired by the people, and when in "other respects it may be practicable,) within the bounds "of the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, "South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, the District of Co"lumbia, and the Territory of Florida."

As Agent of the American Sunday School Union for Lincoln County, I will attend, God willing, at the following places, viz:

At Olney Church, on Tuesday the 19th instant;
At Long Creek, on Wednesday the 20th instant;
At Grace Church, on Tuesday the 26th instant;
At St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday the 27th inst.;
At New Smyrna, on Thursday the 28th instant;
At St. Daniel's, on Friday the 29th instant.

At all of these places, except the two first, I expect to have the assistance of the State Agent, the Rev. J. B. Ballard.

We cordially and affectionately invite Parents, Children, Teachers, the Friends, and the Opposers of Sunday Schools, to attend and hear the remarks that may be made.

On Saturday, the 30th instant, the Rev. J. B. Ballard and myself will attend at Lincolnton, for the purpose of forming a County Sunday School Union. The citizens of Lincolnton, and those near the village, and delegates from any or all of the Sunday Schools in the County, are respectfully invited to attend.

The meetings at each of the above places will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

Those persons who may wish the assistance of a Sunday School Agent either in forming new or reviving old Schools, would do well to address the undersigned, or, in his absence, Mr. Charles E. Reinhardt, Lincolnton, N.C., at as early a day as possible. I do not expect to remain in the County, at present, longer than the first of October.

I ask the friendly aid and assistance of all the friends of Sunday Schools, in the discharge my arduous duties.

August 16, 1834. JAS. P. McPHERSON.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CAROLINIAN.]

The undersigned feel it to be necessary just simply to state that the communication addressed to them, thro' the newspapers of this place, by the "Phœnix Thespian Society," contains statements calculated to make, on the minds of those unacquained with the circumstances, improper impressions.

1. In the sermon to which allusion was made, not any thing was said of the theatre here, of the actors here, or indeed of the actors of any theatre.

2. The sermon was addressed exclusively to professors of religion, and nothing was said to the "Thespians," or about them.

3. There was no combination on our part. Mr. McDonald declares that he did not know what the subject of the sermon would be, until he heard it; and Mr. Sparrow declares that he did not know that Mr. McDonald would be at the church, until he saw him in the congregation.

4 We wholly disavow having denounced the "Thespians" to their "*relations, friends, and neighbors*," or to any one else.

In conclusion, we remark, that we, as we believe, hold our commissions to preach the Gospel from the Lord Jesus Christ: to Him we are accountable; and we cannot but preach against those things which we believe to be contrary to the advancement of His cause. Such we esteem the fashionable amusements of the day—against them we shall, therefore, preach *to our congregations* whenever we think it necessary and prudent to do so.

With the "Thespians" we design to have no newspaper controversy. This statement is wholly made for the information of those at a distance. Here, it is not necessary, as it is probable there are more than a hundred persons who can testify that the matter was as we have stated above.

P. J. SPARROW,
Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1834. T. McDONALD.

FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

We have heard that several individuals, not members of our Society, have been accused of writing, or instigating our first communication; and the Editor of the Western Carolinian has been especially so charged.

Unwilling to evade the responsibility, and allow it to be thrown upon others, unjustly, we positively declare that *no one*, out of our Society, had any agency in writing that piece, and no one [illegible] it before written. And, that the Editor of the Western Carolinian, while he did not feel at liberty to deny us, positively, a place in his paper, rather *discouraged*, than *instigated* us. This statement appears to us necessary, to counteract the malicious intermeddling of certain busy-bodies.

THE THESPIANS.

To the Rev. Messrs. Sparrow and McDonald:

As you have chosen to address the public, in reply to our late remarks in the newspapers of this place, concerning your discourse, which we thought personally injurious to us, we must take the liberty of again addressing you through the same medium.

You say—"with the 'Thespians' you desire to have no newspaper controversy." If such were truly your purpose, you should have avoided, in the first instance, your attack upon us from the pulpit, and in the next, your publication. To renew your attack on us, by *insinuating*, in a newspaper, that the "Thespians" were guilty of falsehood, is the very way to keep up a newspaper controversy with them: you smite us from the pulpit, you smite us from the press, and still cry, "peace, my brother." It is difficult to treat you with patient respect, after your disingenuous and contradictory article in the last "Watchman," but we still will endeavor to do so, for the sake of your vocation. We will come, then, at once to the point:

We alledged, in our publication, that in a late discourse, delivered by one of you, and formally adopted by the other, you *alluded*, in very pointed and personal terms, to our Association. We stated how it was done: that you first called the attention of your hearers to certain "evils," or appearances of sin, that had lately sprung up in this community, of such portentous aspect as to require the *sick Person* to rise from his bed to encounter them. We did not profess to give your express words, nor do we now. You may have said *evil practices*, or, as your article expresses it, "fashionable amusements," but the *substance* was, that you designated particular diversions as exceedingly sinful and debasing; and you clearly indicated, by your allusions, the Thespian Theatre: that, after *thus* having pointed us out, you proceeded to denounce Stage-playing and Actors, in very severe terms, all of which, by your preamble, was made to bear on us. Of this you attempt to get rid by an evasion. You say that, "nothing was *said* (in your discourse) of the Theatre here, of the Actors here, or, indeed, of the Actors of any Theatre." We did not alledge that you called our names, or that of our Association; but that you alluded to us in such unequivocal terms, that no one mistook the application. This allusion you have not denied—*you cannot deny it*, in direct terms, although you would seem to intimate a denial.

1st. We say that you alluded to us personally: Because every one present so understood you; and many of your "hundred witnesses," by whom you boast that you can prove you did not call our names, were exulting that evening at the rasping that you had given us. It was the subject of jeer and taunt, for the younger portion of your "witnesses" for a day or two. Indeed, neither we, nor an one else, heard that any other version was to be given to the discourse, until it was understood that we were about to reply to you through the newspapers.

2nd. We say that such was your allusion: Because your remarks could apply to no one else than us. There was no other Theatre in this town, nor likely to be—there is none in visiting distance of your congregation. Ours had just been revived, and a Play had been performed, to your knowledge, only a few weeks before. But you likewise denounced, as highly sinful, all dancing parties; and this, too, when it was notorious to all that a dancing party was then in contemplation, to be given, in a few days.

It was then plain that this was one of the evils that had made its formidable appearance, which you (Mr. Sparrow) came forth expressly to encounter.

3rd. Such was your allusion: Because you have not denied it. So far from it, in declaring that you will "continue to preach against the fashionable amusements of the day," you virtually admit it.

We say, further, that this allusion, thus being palpably made, and we being thus designated as much as if our names had been called, your remarks were *unjust* and *injurious*, because you classed us with the licentious and profligate Actors of France and England, at the periods when the Theatres, nay, almost the whole society in high-life, was the most abandoned; and you made no distinction between us and hireling Actors. You levelled heavy denunciations against all who appear on the Stage. One of you went so far as to read, from an old English writer, a passage in which the Theatre of his day is denominated the "*Devil's Chapel!*" Other remarks were made, concerning Theatres and Actors, equally severe and opprobious; and unles they were intended for us, they were *out of time, out of place*, and *entirely unmeaning*. Nobody believes you did not mean us; and no unprejudiced person that we have yet heard speak of the matter, hesitates to say you did us much wrong.

But you entrench yourselves, in this matter, behind a very strange and untenable position. You say, in effect, that while you address yourselves to the "professors of religion," you have a right to say what you please. Whatever liberties you may claim a right to take in private instruction to your flocks, whenever you throw your doors open, and invite all to come and hear you expound the Gospel, every one present ought to be safe from personal insult, or even any offensive personal allusions. The commission to which you so triumphantly refer, (the authenticity of which, we did not question,) gives you no authority to assault, from the sacred desk, individuals, or associations, for doing what is not forbidden by the laws of the land, and what is approved by many of the most intelligent members in every community, and even by pious members of the churches.

You disown all combination. We certainly have too much regard for your professions to insist on the charge after this explicit denial; but we appeal to every candid and unprejudiced person who heard you, to say, if appearances did not authorize the inference we drew. You belong to different churches, that never have been known to fraternize very cordially. Mr. McDonald (as we have been informed) never had been invited into Mr. Sparrow's pulpit before: nay, he never had been invited to his communion table: no preacher of the one church had (as we were informed,) been ever invited into the pulpit of the other since they two have existed together in this town. When we saw, then, an elder of Mr. Sparrow's Church whisper to Mr. McDonald—saw him thereafter go into the pulpit, and hear him adopt and reaffirm the extraordinary denunciations of Mr. Sparrow, the inference was a natural one, that the attack was pre-concerted.

It seems, however, that this was not the fact, and for the purpose of getting rid of the imputation, another aspect is given the affair, which we leave the parties themselves to settle. The case, as presented by the gentlemen themselves, viewed in connection with all the circumstances, looks as if one minister is about to throw a fire-brand into the community, and, for the purpose of dividing the responsibility, and securing all the members of another Church at least from joining in the censure against him, it is so arranged that the minister of that other Church shall, without notice, be called on in public, when he could not refuse without giving offence, to help the other out in his inflamatory sentiments: he inconsiderately joins in the crusade, and is thus fairly *trapped* into the affair. We do not say this is so; but, according to their own account, it looks very much like such was the case.

If this be so, it certainly much pallintes the course of one of the gentlemen towards us, and makes us so much the more regret that we were obliged to notice him in connexion with the transaction. But he may thank those who brought him into the scrape for the consequences.

In conclusion, we again express our unfeigned regret at the continuation of this controversy. We did not seek it—*we* cannot desire its extension; for in all communities there is a class of intolerant individuals who would just as soon pardon a doubt of the divine existence, as for us to question the infallibility of their minister; and although our injuries might be as clear as the meridian sun, the clamor of such would always be against us.

It will, therefore, be your own fault, if you should ever hear from us again. THE THESPIANS.

Salisbury, August 12th, 1834.

[☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian deeply regrets the occurrence of the unpleasant controversy between two Rev. gentlemen and the young Thespians, and more especially does he lament that circumstances have rendered it necessary for him to make any remarks in relation to that controversy.

It has been insinuated, if not expressly asserted, that the Editor instigated the Thespians to make their vindication, which was published in the newspapers of this Town. From this charge, it will be seen that the Thespians have publicly exculpated him.

But some persons censure the Editor, and are exciting, or trying to excite, a feeling against him, for *publishing* the vindication of the Thespians! This is a circumstance not only painful to the Editor personally, but it is one which, he thinks, in some degree concerns the public, as it indicates such an unsound feeling, and such an incorrect view of the relative rights and duties of different classes of men, as ought to excite vigilance, if not apprehension.

Not only in these Free Republican States, but even in the Kingdom of Great Britain, THE PRESS is considered the *Palladium of Liberty*—the great safeguard of private and public rights—the most powerful barrier against the encroachments of Government upon the civil and religious liberties of the People—and the most effectual check to ecclesiastical usurpations. Hence our British and American ancestors wisely ordained that *the Press should be free*. But of what avail would be its *constitutional* freedom, if its conductors should become, generally, the tools of a political party, or the creatures of a religious sect? In either event, the people would be enslaved.

Recent events at the North teach a salutary lesson on this subject. What if *all* the presses there, *for fear of losing their patronage*, had advocated, or even been silent in relation to, the schemes of the abolitionists? Is it not obvious that those incendiaries would have gone on until their project ended in the destruction of the South?

It is far from our purpose to insinuate that we have here, at least as yet, to dread any such combination; but the time *may* come; and those who wish to avert every such calamity would show but little prudence by discouraging, for slight causes, the independence of the public presses.

Thus much we have thought it proper to say, explanatory of our views in regard to the rights, duties, and influence of the press.

Consistently therewith, we could not reject a respectful communication from a respectable source, especially when we had no cause to doubt the correctness of its inferences.

There are many circumstances that ought to have shielded us from the suspicion of personal malevolence in this affair; but we have no doubt that the honest misconceptions of some worthy persons have been wrought into full conviction by the malignant whispers of the vicious.

We heartily desire to live in peace with all men, especially with our neighbors, and we would bear much to preserve harmony; but we make no pretensions to an extraordinary share of that extraordinary virtue which tamely submits to gross injustice; and we therefore admonish certain *lay-men* in this community to beware lest they indulge in their covert aspersions beyond our sufferance. We shall assail no one, except in self-defence; and no man or set of men shall assail our character and our motives, either publicly or privately, with impunity.

"With what measure they mete, it shall be measured to them."]

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Thursday the 14th inst., by Henry Miller, Esqr., Mr. JAMES CAIN to Miss MARY KEPLY, all of this County.

In this Town, on the 14th inst., by J. W. Walton, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. ELLER, to Miss FLORA ELLER, all of this County.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CONCORD, August 12th, 1834.

CAPT. HENRY GILES:

YOU are hereby notified to appear in Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th of September, with your Subalterns, and the Privates under your command, equipped according to law, for the purpose of Review and Inspection—prepared to join the Regiment at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of WM. C. MEANS, Col.-Com'dt:

C. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.

Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1834. 3t

Attention, Rowan Troopers!

YOU are ordered to PARADE, in the Town of Salisbury, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Drill. Absentees may rest assured the law will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Captain:

Aug. 16, 1834.—2 JAS. OWENS, O. S.

The Subscribers have on Hand,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Sign of
The Green MORTAR, and Golden
(Together with their large Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.)
The following additional Articles,
LATELY RECEIVED, viz:

WINES: Champaign, Madeira, Old Shery, Old Port, Teneriffe, Claret, and Sweet;
London PORTER;
Albany ALE;
Newark CIDER;
Segars: Real Spanish, Half do., Medium do., and Common;
Holland GIN;
Brandy: French, Peach, Apple;
RUM: Jamaica, N. England;
Good WHISKEY;
Cavendish Tobacco;
Good and common do.
Spanish smoking do.
Fine-cut do.
Common Twist do.
FINE SOAPS, and a variety of PERFUMERY.

WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, August 16, 1834. 4t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Phillip Litaker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding a trade with him for a negro—and I will make him pay it, and more too. JOHN B. MOSS.

Salisbury, August 16, 1834. tf

☞ A Meeting of the Rowan Co. Temperance Society will be held in the Courthouse, in Salisbury, on Tuesday evening of Augst Court, at early candle-light. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. The other Societies in the County are requested to send Delegates to the above meeting, and become auxiliary to the County Society. By order of the

Aug. 16, 1834. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of Land,
WITH good IMPROVEMENTS, in Iredell County, about [illegible] mile below the [illegible] road, and containing 107 Acres [illegible]. Rowan and Mecklenburg Stage Road. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn terms by applying to Christian Kesler on the place.
CHRISTIAN KESLER.
August 16, 1834.

☞ THE NAME CHANGED.

Proposals for Publishing,
In the Town of Morganton, N. C
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there is something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the People of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high-minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collision would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to flitter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a [illegible] ation of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of [illegible] and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be [illegible] ed with extracts from the Light Literature of the day, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's [illegible] tive powers, as will afford to its patrons that "[illegible] which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be [illegible] jected which is calculated to improve the [illegible] ing or the heart, while every thing of [illegible] dency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of [illegible] can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed [illegible] to enrol their names at an early day.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MAR[illegible]

DISSOLUTION,

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the concern will present them to P. J. F. Shaver, and persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, as it is desirable that the business should be closed as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834.

Continuation of Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the friends of the above concern, and the public in general, that he intends to continue the Carriage Making Business, in all its various branches, on his own account, in a more central and business part of the town.

With this view, he has purchased of Cyrus W. West the whole of his Tools, stock of Timber, &c. and taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. West, situated between the Courthouse and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders which may be conferred upon him by his friends and the public.

☞ The stock of TIMBER on hand is of the most superior description, and has been undergoing the seasoning process for three years; which fact, added to the subscriber's intimate knowledge of all the various branches of his business, and his determination to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom, will, he hopes, insure to him a good portion of the patronage of persons desiring to purchase first-rate

Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

The Subscriber's charges for all descriptions of work will be as moderate as any in this section of country, and payments will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Salisbury, August 9, 1834. tf

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have **commenced** the **Butchering Business**, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at **BUTCHERING**, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of **507 ACRES**, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834. tf

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of their next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

NOTICE.

CAUTION all persons not to trade for a Note given by me to John R. Moss, dated June [illegible] 1834, due three months after date, for [illegible] dollars. Said Note was obtained without any considera- [illegible] and I will not pay it.

PHILLIP LITAKER.

August 9, 1834. 3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of MURPHY & MOSS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM MURPHY,
JOHN B. MOSS.

Salisbury, July 1, 1834.

☞ To My Customers.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Entire Stock of GOODS of Murphy & Moss, will continue to sell Goods as usual, at the old stand. He invites all those indebted to call and settle, as the old concern must positively be closed in a short time.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Salisbury, August 2, 1834—3t.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of piseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Thomas' Ferry, York District, South Carolina, on Monday the 21st of July last, a NEGRO BOY named **FED**, rather yellow complected, though not a mulatto; about thirty years of age; five feet five or six inches high; very stout built; hollow feet; his left eye a little smaller than the right. He run off once before, (about three years ago,) and some person, in attempting to take him, shot him; and he now carries the marks of the ball, which entered just below the right shoulder-blade, and lodged under the skin, two inches below the right breast, where it was cut out. Fed speaks plain and sensible, and has an open countenance, and two large front teeth. His back is pretty well marked with the switch. He is doubtless striving to get to a free State, either Ohio or some of the Northern States. He wore off a new pair of cotton pantaloons—a new shirt, and old vest; he took no hat with him, to my knowledge, but stole a pair of shoes and some other clothing; and also a razor and a dirk.

There also ranaway with him a NEGRO BOY named **TOM**, belonging to Tho's. B. Hoover, of Yorkville, South Carolina. Mr. Hoover purchased Tom from James Carothers, a neighbor of mine, last March. He is about twenty-five years of age, and about five feet ten or eleven inches high; a trim, well made, likely fellow; very black; walks and speaks quick; has a sharp penetrating eye, and frequently makes use of the phrase "says me," or "says I." He can read a little, but cannot write to my knowledge.

The above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of Fed to me, on my plantation, if apprehended out of York District; and the same for Tom, delivered to Mr. Hoover, in Yorkville; or TEN DOLLARS for the confinement of either, in any jail, with information directed to me at Yorkville, South Carolina, care of F. H. Simril; or TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of each, if taken in York District. They will, perhaps, undertake to pass by different names, or probably have obtained free passes.

JAMES SIMRIL, Senr.

York Dist., S. C., Aug. 2, 1834.—3t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.

Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va
August 2nd, 1834—3t*

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named **JOHN.**

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834. 10*

[☞ The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of $5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.]

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

2d Class...High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton,
(LINCOLN COUNTY,)
On Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		5,000 DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1	" of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1	" of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
10	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	10,000
10	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
10	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	2,000
20	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	2,000
60	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	3,000
100	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	2,000
300	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	3,000
20,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	80,000

20,523 Prizes, amounting to **$120,000**

☞ To be drawn on the High and Low System. The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw THREE. All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $23, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes that each package must draw.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say
A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, - $23 00
" " 10 Halves, - - - 11 50
" " 10 Quarters, - - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, July 12, 1834. *Managers.*

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

State of North Carolina:
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.

William Grey and others, *vs.* James Grey and others. } Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Grey, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jan his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Courthouse in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next...then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

July 12, 1834. 6w

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
Mount Lebanon,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
On the 1st day of July, 1834.

B—James Barnhill.
L—G. H. Lee.

3t W. STOUT, P. M.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, SAM'L REEVES, WM. H. HORAH, } *Commissioners.*

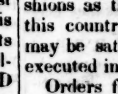
Salisbury, June 7, 1834. t22A

Valuable Real Property,
IN LINCOLN COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

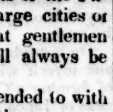
The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,
Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land,



On which is a fine
Brick Building,



constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,
Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,
ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

TO JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Hatters, to whom he will give constant employ and liberal wages, if application be made soon to him, in Cabarrus County, six miles northwest of Concord. ROSS JUSTICE.

N.B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for morality and industry.

July 12, 1834. 6t

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment
TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
☞ { A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, } ☜
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute
ALL KINDS OF WORK
in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM
WILL IN ALL CASES BE
Warranted for 12 Months!
And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...August 13.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	35
Butter,	10	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10½	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...August 5.

Bacon,	10 a 10½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 9½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	12 a 13	loaf,	16 a 19
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...August 7.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	550 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce,)	16 a 20
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 600

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...August 5.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 600
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	81 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 25
Cotton,	9 a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	700 a 800	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...August 2.

Bacon,	12 a 13	Flour, (N. Caro.)	900 a 1000
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills)	000 a 0000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	9 a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Wheat, bushel,	125 a 137
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.